Numb. 8348.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday July 24. to Saturday July 28. 1744.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 27th Day of *July* 1744.

PRESENT,

The Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

WHereas Information hath been given to his Majeſty, that the City of Morocco is viſited with the Plague, and that the Infection hath ſpread itſelf to Taradante and Sta Cruz in Weſt Barbary, upon the Atlantick Ocean: And whereas it is of the utmoſt Importance to prevent the Infection being brought by Ships or Veſſels coming from thence into the Ports of this Kingdom: It is therefore hereby ordered in Council, that all Ships and Veſſels already arrived and not yet unladen, and all Ships or Veſſels which ſhall hereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom, from the Port of Sta Cruz, or any other Port in Weſt Barbary on the Atlantick Ocean, do make their Quarantine for Forty Days, in like Manner, and under the ſame Rules, Regulations and Reſtrictions, as are required by Order in Council of the 21ſt of July 1743, to be obſerved by Ships coming from the Iſland of Sicily, except only with Reſpect to the Places thereby appointed for the Performance of Quarantine by ſuch Ships and Veſſels as are bound to the Rivers Thames and Medway; with regard whereto, it is hereby ordered, That all ſuch Ships and Veſſels do perform their Quarantine in Standgate Creek only, and in no other Place. And the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Maſter General and the reſt of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, and his Majeſty's Secretary at War, are to give the neceſſary Directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

Ja. Vernon.

The following is a Tranſlation of a Circular Reſcript ſent by her Majeſty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia to her Miniſters in Foreign Courts.

WE have indeed already communicated to you, by Means of our Reſcript of the 13th of the laſt Month, not only that which concerned the Bavarian Troops, and how they, as well as the Court of Franckfort itſelf, depended entirely upon the Crown of France, but alſo that contrary to the Oath taken by the Count de Seckendorff, he cauſed the Fortreſs of Philipsbourg, belonging to the Empire, to be ſubſervient to the Deſigns of that Crown, which are equally contrary to the Peace ſworn a few Years ſince, and fatal to Germany.

But ſince that Time ſome Circumſtances much more remarkable have occurred. For although the Forts and extraordinary Works, which had been built near Philipsbourg, by the Advice and Aſſiſtance of France, were but a feeble Reſource to the Enemy, and that inſtead of finding any in them, they did already before the End of laſt Month, abandon in the Night their Camp on that Side, betaking themſelves to Flight, and retiring on the other Side of the Rhine in a moſt precipitate Manner: It is not leſs true, that that was done with no other Deſign than to defend the Frontiers which France has uſurped, and taken from the Empire, and to oppoſe our Army, which was intended to recover them for the Advantage of the ſaid Empire.

It is a Thing notorious to the Empire, and to the whole World, that, according to the Pretenſions of France, all the Country ſituated beyond the Queich, belongs to Alſatia, and is under the French Dominion. Nevertheleſs, the Bavarian Troops have been made Uſe of, inſtead of thoſe of France, to cover thoſe Countries, and that probably in order to return the Obligation to France, for the Defence which ſhe afforded to the Electorate of Bavaria, exactly at the Time when the Troops of France guarded the Lower Rhine, where, as though they had been Maſters of the Country, they diſpoſed of every Thing according to their good Pleaſure, and took Poſſeſſion of ſeveral Places belonging to the Empire, namely, Oppenheim, Worms, Spire, and Franckenthal. This was all done, as *la Noue* had before declared, *in the moſt perfect Concert with the Emperor*, that is to ſay, with our Adverſe Party.

Theſe Meaſures, ſo much boaſted of by that French Miniſter, have not in Truth had the Effect which he would have perſuaded the Empire, in the menacing Declaration which he preſented to the Dyet. The Paſſage of the Rhine has been effected; our Army has paſſed the Lower and the Upper Rhine, in a Manner as happy as glorious; or, to ſpeak more clearly, the French Troops made no more Oppoſition to it, than the Bavarian. But what is worthy of Obſervation is, that theſe laſt, devoted to the Service of France, which furniſhes Money to recruit them, which reviews them, and which ſupports them, have been employed to hinder our Army from entring into Alſatia.

The Diſtrict where they encamped, and where the three Regiments, Horſe Grenadiers, Taxis and Oettingen, were routed, being ſituated on the other Side the Queich, France regards it as her own Territory. The Bavarian Troops then not being able to diſpute the Paſſage of the Rhine on that Side, in order to ſhew ſtill more remarkably that perfect and ſo much boaſted Intelligence between the Court of France and that of Franckfort, *the moſt perfect Concert with the Emperor*, they marched in all Haſte towards Landau, in order to cover that Fortreſs, which the Empire has already twice taken with ſo much Pains; and (in order to balance the Account exactly, and not to be wanting

ing in Gratitude) by Way of Equivalent to that which the French did laſt Year at Landau and Dunckelſing in Bavaria, after having, by Order of Count Seckendorff, ſet Fire to Saverne upon the Rhine, and to the Magazine which was there, they exerciſed all Kinds of Cruelty upon the poor Inhabitants.

The Bavarians did not content themſelves with that. The French Army being forced to betake themſelves to Flight; and fearing that they ſhould be cut off from the Road into Alſatia, they made all poſſible Expedition to get thither; and in this extreme Neceſſity the Bavarian Troops, as well as their Auxiliaries, very faithfully aſſiſted them: Both the one and the other joined the French Army, and attacked the Corps under the Command of Count Nadaſti, in order, at the Expence of German Blood, to ſecure to the Crown of France the Poſſeſſion of Alſatia. But the Attack had not the Succeſs which the Enemy had promiſed themſelves from the Superiority of their Forces, and the Diſtance of our Army. It is not the Cuſtom here to boaſt of any Thing beyond Meaſure; but you may with Confidence aſſure, that upon this Occaſion, and in the Attacks of the Town of Weiſſenbourg, the Enemy loſt above 5000 Men, reckoning the Killed, Wounded and Priſoners, and that their Loſs amounts to above 9000 Men, ſince the Operations began upon the Rhine; ſo that now, without Doubt, the ſo much to be deſired Opportunity offers more than ever to procure us an Indemnification without Prejudice to our Adverſe Party, and thereby to facilitate the Reconciliation of two German Houſes, ſo often and ſo cloſely allied by the Tyes of Blood, as it does likewiſe to ſettle for the future the Tranquility of the Empire, and to ſecure and eſtabliſh alſo for the future the publick Liberty, upon a Foundation more ſolid than that of Promiſes, Guaranties and Treaties.

Unfortunately the Deluſions of France ſtill poſſeſs the Court of Franckfort, and they prevail there above the moſt ſolid Repreſentations, and above every Thing which is laid before them, concerning the Preſervation of the Empire, and the Intereſt of that Court itſelf. The Conſequence is, that the Germans are ſtill to continue to be their own Deſtroyers; that one State is to be exhauſted by Means of another; and that they are to be made the Inſtruments of overturning the fundamental Conſtitution of the Empire, according to the Views, the Deſires, and the Plan of France, and of forging their own Fetters, and increaſing the Power of the Houſe of Bourbon, ſtill more conſiderably than is at preſent imagined, inſtead of complying with our Invitations, ſo often and ſo ſincerely repeated. Inſtead of entring into thoſe Meaſures that would lead to the Welfare of the two moſt Serene Houſes, of our Common Country, of Europe, and of Chriſtendom, Steps are continually taken, which are directly oppoſite and prejudicial to each of theſe Objects. They call in nothing to their Aſſiſtance, but what may favour the Deſigns of the Houſe of Bourbon, to which they have lately taken upon themſelves to ſacrifice the Biſhoprick of Paderborn, and the Abby of Fulde.

The two annexed Letters from Villarias, to the Count de Bene, confirm Part of theſe Projects, and ſeveral other very unjuſt ones which had been formed. Spain therein acknowledges the Impoſſibility of gaining her Ends, without a Confederacy as ſtrong as that of which Mention is made in theſe Letters; and the extraordinary Care of reſerving her farther Pretenſions upon the Auſtrian Succeſſion, is very ſufficient to ſhew how far her Views extend.

If ever then the true German Patriots, the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire have had Reaſon to remonſtrate zealouſly and ſtrongly to our Adverſe Party, in order to make him ſenſible wherein conſiſt his Honour, his Advantage, his Security, and his Proſperity, as alſo thoſe of the Empire, as well as to induce him to break an Alliance ſo unnatural, and incredible, and to concur really and in Fact towards the Reparation of the Damages and immenſe Injuries which that Alliance has been the Occaſion of; without Doubt the preſent Circumſtances require their Interpoſition. It is alſo the only Motive upon which we ſend you this Reſcript: It being far from our Intention to give Cauſe for exaſperating People's Minds by unneceſſary Writings, we have not for that Reaſon thought it worth our while to return any Anſwer at all to the great Number of indecent Pieces which have appeared on the other Side. But there is an abſolute Neceſſity to ſhew forth the Evil, as it really is, becauſe, without knowing the Foundation of it, it is impoſſible to cure it effectually.

For the reſt, although God hath again ſo viſibly bleſſed our Arms, we nevertheleſs remain fixed in the ſame Moderation and pacifick Sentiments, which we publickly declared in our Anſwer to the Declaration of War on the Part of France. In a firm Hope, that all our unjuſt Enemies will at laſt acknowledge the Hand of God, and the Purity of our Thoughts; that their Hearts will be touched, and they led to make ſuch Propoſals of Peace, by Means of which, the general Confuſion which they have been the Cauſe of, may be remedied, not only for the preſent, and for a ſhort Time, but prevented for the future, in a firm and durable Manner. In the mean while, as Succeſs never elated us, ſo we will not ſuffer ourſelf to be terrified by any Danger whatſoever.

This is what you are to publiſh where it ſhall be convenient, giving at the ſame Time Copies of the two Pieces before mentioned, &c.

Vienna, July 18, 1744.

Aranjuez, June 9, 1744.

The Marquis de Villarias to the Count de Bene, at Franckfort.

YOUR Excellency communicated to us, dated the 18th of April, the Project for a new Treaty between the King and the Emperor, and his Majeſty would have given into it ſooner, if it was not, that, having communicated it to France, he waited for the Anſwer of that Court; but, as your Excellency ſays, in your Letter of the 23d of May, that M. de Chavigny has Orders to accede, and to enter into the ſaid Treaty, his Majeſty directs that your Excellency ſhould forthwith proceed to the Concluſion of it; to which End I ſend you herewith the neceſſary Full Powers, that a very uſeful and neceſſary Affair may not be retarded, conſidering eſpecially the Circumſtances which have ſince intervened.

Upon the Suppoſition of France's entring into it as a contracting Party, it will be neceſſary to add ſome Articles to it, as well with reſpect to what regards the French King, and the Emperor, as to what may affect us with the French King, and above all, with reſpect to the Guaranties, and the Eſtabliſhment of the Infant Don Philip.

As to the Firſt, for what relates to the Emperor and the French King, your Excellency's principal Care ſhould be, that there may be no Obligation in it, on the King's Part, more burthenſome to him than thoſe he has contracted by the Treaties of Nimphenbourg and Fontainbleau; and, as to the Second, your Excellency will

will be attentive, to see that the French take the same Engagements as the Emperor, by the second, third and fourth Articles of the Project, because, as your Excellency will yourself comprehend the King of Naples, and the Infant Don Philippe, will remain thereby in a more advantageous Situation than they were in by the Treaty of Fontainbleau.

It may likewise happen, that France will not seek to throw any Article into it, which regards herself particularly, and that she will go no farther than to accede to the Treaty, as a contracting Party; and in that Case, your Excellency must exert your Address, to get some Clause added to the Article that regards the Accession of France, which may put the French King under some Obligation relative to that which the Emperor contracts in the said 2d, 3d, and 4th Articles, since it will be highly necessary to gain some farther Advantage in this Treaty, for all that may happen in future.

If France refuses all other Clauses but that of simply acceeding, as a contracting Party, your Excellency must nevertheless sign the Treaty, because we shall at least reap the Benefit of what the Emperor offers, which, as I have said above, merits already some Attention, upon Account of the Advantages we may promise ourselves from the Alliance.

As to the 4th Article of the Project, your Excellency will mind to modify the Clause, which says, "*And the Satisfactions which are* "*due to him in virtue of his just Pretensions,*" by substituting in its Place, "*And the Satisfactions* "*that he expects in virtue of his Pretensions,*" because hitherto the King has never acknowledged the Emperor's Rights to be just, and by declaring them as such, the King would declare at the same Time that his own are not so, and your Excellency will have remarked, that in the Treaty of Nimphenbourg, this Point was referred to a friendly Negociation: For the same Reason, we must substitute in the same Article, in the room of "*With regard to his particular* "*Rights upon the same Succession,*" the following Words, "*With regard to his Rights* "*upon the same Succession,*" whereby we shall remain in the same Bounds, as well on the Side of the King, as of the Emperor.

This is what the King orders me to acquaint your Excellency with.

Aranjuez, June 9, 1744.

The Marquis Villarias to Comte de Bene and Masseron

BY your Excellency's principal Letter of the 23d past, and by the Letter in Cypher which accompanied it, the King has been informed of the Conclusion of the Alliance, and of its Contents. The King approves your Excellencies insisting that we may be admitted, as well as France, in Form, and with the Consent of the contracting Parties, although we do not expect that your Excellency will obtain it, on account of the Difficulties which we have hitherto been able to discover, and which will be still harder to surmount after the Conclusion of the Alliance.

As this Alliance is so strong, and cannot fail reducing the Archdutchess to accept the Law, his Majesty orders that your Excellency should constantly employ your greatest Attention to discover beforehand all Negociations tending to Peace. Since being not certain what our Progresses in Italy may be at that Time, we might perhaps find ourselves under an Impossibility to continue them; and we must endeavour not to be prevented from taking the Party which will be most convenient to us.

The King doubts not but your Excellency will acquit yourself of these two Orders with Zeal, and that you will make a Report of their Execution, &c.

Whitehall, July 28.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint,

Rowland Reynolds, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel,
Robert Carpenter, Esq; First Major,
James Stuart, Esq; Second Major,
Charles Buchan, Esq; Captain, and
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dumfries, Captain Lieutenant, in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Admiralty Office, July 28, 1744.

Sir John Balchen, Admiral of the White, sailed Yesterday with his Majesty's Ships under his Command, and Six Dutch Men of War, from Spithead to St. Helens, where three more Dutch Ships have joined him, one with a Flag at the Main-top-mast-head.

Whitehall, July 28, 1744.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to the King, that a threatening Letter was found this Morning in the Area of the House of William Granger in Leicester Fields, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, in the Words following:

"*William Granger*

"*This comes to let you know that if you do not* "*pull down your Signe and Leave of periwig making* "*before the first Day of August next Wee will do it* "*for you and murder you where ever We see you at* "*a convenient Opportunity. I am one of a hundred* "*that has signed this July 26 1744.*

J° Resolute.

His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Person or Persons concerned in Writing or Sending the above Letter, is pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices therein, except the Person who wrote the said Letter.

CARTERET.

And as a farther Encouragement to such Discovery, a Reward of Twenty Pounds will be paid to any Person, who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices therein, upon Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, by me the said William Granger.

Wm. Granger.

General Post-Office, London, July 12, 1744.

Post-Chaises between London and Oxford, by the Way of Maidenhead and Nettlebed.

This is to acquaint the Publick, that the several Post-Masters on the Road between London and Oxford, are ready to furnish Gentlemen and others with Post-Chaises, safe, easy, and well secured from the Weather, upon as short a Warning as for Post Horses, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occasion to go Post on the above Roads, are desired to apply to Mr. William Miller, Post-Master at the White Bear in Piccadilly.

A Post-Chaise may be had at any of the Stages on the Road to Oxford, by the Way of Maidenhead and Nettlebed, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for those who do not chuse to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Post Chaises of their own, upon the Roads, where Post-Chaises are already set up by the Authority of this Office, may be supplied with Horses at the several Stages on those Roads at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Post Master General,

Geo. Shelvocke, *Sec.*

General Post-Office, London, July 25, 1744.

Post-Chaises between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, That the several Post-Masters on the Road between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge, are ready to furnish Gentlemen or others with Post-Chaises, safe, easy, and